



To the Printer of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

S I R,

IN your paper of the 17th April, you have inserted a letter addressed to the People of Scotland on the present situation of public affairs, signed, *The Ghost of Wallace*. As that writer, by the signature which he has adopted, professes a great regard for the welfare of his country, he will not take it ill that others, who differ in sentiment from him, should address the public, with a view to promote the same laudable purpose; and your impartiality will oblige you to insert the following brief examination of his sentiments, as expressed in said letter. The writer appears not a little nettled that he has been a Minister of State in the minority, as if the Minister's opinion ought to determine the representatives of the people, at least a majority of them. But he is mistaken when he says, that the honour and safety of the Prince were more concerned in the question concerning the influence of the Crown, than the liberties of the people. The writer evidently supposes, that the Prince has an interest different from that of the people; whereas the Princes of the House of Hanover derive their title to the Crown, from the liberties, in support of which George I. was called to the Crown. The author confidently asserts, that the opposers of the Ministry are a set of men, whose principles are not only factious, but inconsistent, some of them reduced to beggary by vices of the most infamous kind, and all of them destitute of that virtue which inspires them with a love for their country. This is a heavy charge; but as it is supported by no sort of proof, except the writer's bare assertion, he must not be surprised that the public treat it with contempt. He next tells us, that the opposition fomented a rebellious spirit in the Colonies by the arts they made use of, not only in Parliament, but by secret correspondence, and otherwise. Mr *Ghost* does not pretend to say, that the opposition did not express their real sentiments in Parliament; and yet he condemns them as fomenting rebellion, by speaking what they thought. Did this writer never hear of conscience, honour, and integrity? Or, does he imagine that it is the duty of Members of Parliament only to support the Ministry, whether they think his measures right or wrong? If the opposition had secret correspondence with the Americans, how does this writer come to know it? And, if he knows it, he is guilty of misprision of treason, in not revealing it to his Majesty's servants. But lest the author should fail in his proof, from the public speeches and secret correspondence of the opposition, though it is somewhat new to reason from what nobody knows, he charges them with fomenting rebellion otherwise. He had already mentioned their public conduct in Parliament, and their secret correspondence; but, it seems, this is not all. They fomented rebellion otherwise, that is, in ways neither open nor secret. If ever nonsense appeared in print, it is in this wonderful assertion. He says, that a formidable war was raised through licentiousness, or too much liberty, and fostered by domestic faction. But he scorns to give us any evidence. Where has this *Ghost* acquired the privilege of infallibility? He next tells us, that this war might have been kept in the bud, if opposition had been either altogether silent, or had co-operated with the King and his servants in carrying on the war with vigour. This writer has the shortest memory in the world. He had said in the beginning of his letter, that it is the undoubted privilege of Britons to publish their sentiments, provided these do not transgress the law. Yet he blames the members of opposition for not being altogether silent. It seems, according to this writer's opinion, that either the members of the opposition are not Britons, or that they have no sentiments, or that it is a transgression of the law to publish any sentiments that do not coincide with those of the Minister. But, it seems, the opposition ought to have done more than barely keeping silence. He thinks they ought to have co-operated with the King and his servants in carrying on the war with vigour. The *Ghost* certainly knew, that the opposition condemned the American war from the beginning, as wanton, unlawful, and nefarious; yet he would have them co-operate in carrying it on with vigour. What a strange notion must he have of moral obligation! The privileges of Britons, in his opinion, amount only to the liberty of holding their tongues, or voting with the Minister; and the virtue which inspires men with a love of their country, consists in supporting with vigour a war which they believe in their consciences to be wicked, unlawful, and ruinous. If the members of the opposition are capable of acting in this manner, they would deserve all the bad names which this writer so liberally bestows on them.—The writer wisely declines enquiring, whether this war might not have been prevented, by different measures from those which Ministry were pleased to adopt; but he cannot hinder others from making that enquiry. If it is a war that ought to be supported and carried on with vigour, it must be a just and necessary war. But it is somewhat unlucky, that those who defend it, should have so little to say for it; and even decline entering on any enquiry into the causes of it, unless the author is of that opinion once attributed to a certain Law Lord, that when we are once got into a war, we ought to carry it on with vigour, though we certainly knew that we were in the wrong. But this mode of reasoning, however proper among *Ghosts*, is justly treated as absurd and wicked among *Mortals*. The writer ascribes the name of the Sovereign, by asserting, that his Majesty chose his commanders for conducting this hopeless war, from among those very men who had fomented rebellion, both secretly, openly, and otherwise. This assertion is not only false in fact, but to the last degree injurious to the character of the Sovereign. What would one think of the wisdom of a prosecutor, who should commit the conduct of a cause to the defender? His Majesty's Ministers could have been destitute of common sense, if they had been capable of giving him such an advice. They might as well have left the war to the care of the Americans, and

commissioned Mr. Washington to carry it on with vigour. And certainly he might be expected to do it full as well as those who condemned it as wicked and unlawful. But absurdity seems to be a favourite figure of speech with our author; and we need not be surprised, if he should assert, in his next letter, that his Majesty's Advocate, in order to show his impartiality, and his love for justice, had committed the conducting all prosecutions for crimes, to the care of the prisoners confined in the federal gaols of North Britain. The Generals in the late war, for we hear little of it at present, appear to have been chosen with greater judgment than our author is willing to allow; as it appears, not from secret correspondence, but from their public letters in the London Gazette, that they were most devoted tools of ministry, and accordingly received their approbation in Parliament; that they did their utmost to suppress the alleged rebellion in America, and would have done it, if it had been in their power. As to their joining the opposition after their return, they are the fittest to answer for this themselves, but have not chosen to give their reasons. Our author represents the influence of opposition as very great, though he is unwilling to allow that the Crown has any influence at all. But it must appear very wonderful to any impartial person, that those who could only propose arguments, should have more influence than a Ministry, who have the disposal of places, pensions, and contracts. If the writer could show how it was possible that the Minority of any society could retard the operations of that society, he would say something to the purpose; but this he has never attempted. With regard to Ireland, our author is certainly out of his politics in blaming the Patriots for bemoaning their slavery, and the selfish restrictions laid on their trade, as the Ministry have entered into the same ideas, and taken off these restrictions: And does our author mean to condemn the Patriots for agreeing with the Ministry, as well as for differing from them? But the Irish owe no thanks either to the Ministry or to the Opposition for the liberty they have obtained; but to their own prudent conduct, in putting themselves in a state of defence. And if this writer had taken the trouble of going to Ireland, he might have learned, that things are not so quiet there as he imagines; and that the Irish Parliament are determined not to submit to a foreign Legislature. With regard to the odium thrown on the English petitioning counties, they are perfectly able to answer for themselves. No man can be persuaded that he labours under grievances, unless he actually feels them; and twenty-nine counties in England are too large a body to be led by people who have nothing to give them. Our author ought to remember, that the Opposition have proved the existence of their grievances full as well as he has proved that they are factious, and destitute of virtue. He confesses himself at a loss to know what is meant by the influence of the Crown; and yet talks as if he knew it exceeding well. He asks why the members on the side of the Ministry may not vote according to their conscience as well as the Opposition? Certainly they may; but that does not prove that they actually do so. And it is infinitely more probable, that those who are possessed of places, from which they may be dismissed at pleasure, will vote against their consciences, than that those will do so who cannot gain any advantage by it. But, as I have already occupied too much of your paper, I reserve the consideration of the *Ghost's* other assertions till you have room to insert it.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE OF SCOTLAND.

To the Publisher of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

S I R,

AS I take it for granted, that whatever your own private sentiments may be, your paper is open to correspondents of different ways of thinking, I hope you will allow me to animadvert upon a letter which appeared the other day in your paper, with the signature of *The Ghost of Wallace*; a most improper signature, in my opinion, for a discourse, the intention of which is to persuade the people of Scotland to acknowledge a slavish acquiescence in ministerial influence, (for the King is in reality out of the question) while so many of the counties and boroughs of England have nobly stood forth to insist that it shall be diminished. On the other hand, I would suggest to the people of Scotland, that they have now a fair opportunity to vindicate themselves from the humiliating aspersions for which they have but given too much reason. It must be acknowledged that Scotland has, to appearance, all along encouraged the ministerial war against our fellow-subjects in America; "a predominate war," as it was well characterized by a distinguished Member of the House of Commons: A war begun and carried on with the avowed intention of compelling British subjects to be taxed without representation; or, in other words, to have their property entirely at the mercy of men upon whom they have no check. Without saying more upon the subject, as a question of right and wrong, sure I am, that as a question of expediency, all wise men who are not blinded by partial interest, must now think, that it would be better for Great Britain no longer to continue this war, of which the effects are so distressing to every body. To mention only the new tax upon malt, with which the poor will be so sensibly affected, that if the Ministry cannot reduce them to be drawers of water, they will at least be drinkers of water, being unable to afford the wholesome comfortable liquor with which they have been accustomed. I do not recollect any public society in Scotland, where many sentiments of opposition against the American war were expressed, unless in the Faculty of Advocates; a circumstance which does great honour to that learned body, and for which they are much obliged to those amongst them who had spirit enough to speak with freedom. Yet I trust, that

although our county meetings and borough corporations were implicit worshippers of the Ministry, the PEOPLE of Scotland in general thought differently.

What I would propose is, that a Petition should be drawn up to the House of Commons, in decent and respectful terms, humbly setting forth, "That some of the petitioners were originally for the American war, and some against it, but that they are now all agreed that a stop should be put to it; and therefore praying the Honourable House to take the matter under their consideration, so that we may have peace with our brethren, and be enabled to contend, as we have formerly done, against foreign nations."

That this petition be lodged at any of the taverns in Edinburgh, and let us see how many will put their names to it. If the number be such as I am persuaded it will be, let the Edinburgh Petition be sent up without delay, and let copies of it be transmitted to different places in Scotland, that the real sense of the inhabitants of this country may be collected, and those who persist in this ruinous war may no longer excuse themselves, and disgrace us, by holding out to Parliament that the Scotch are unanimous in supporting them.

LAURENTIANUS.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

Extract of a letter addressed to Mons. G. L. A. B. de L. at Paris, dated, London, April 8. 1786.

"In my last letter, I sent you a copy of the Patriot's Creed; but, that you may not imagine that all the people of England are equally foolish, I must do them the justice to acknowledge, that I have found in this country many wise, rational, and loyal subjects, very well affected to our Holy Mother Church, and every way qualified to serve the Grand Monarque our august Master. These are called the Courtiers, or Ministerial Party, as they have a proper regard to subordination, and an unbounded respect for Crowned Heads. They make a perfect contrast to the Patriots, and are, in every respect, such people as a Frenchman would wish to converse with. Instead of varying, like the Patriots, they are as stable and uniform as the doctrines of Holy Church. As I have found this sort of people most favourable to my mission, and exceeding ready to listen to the truth, I design to spend my time mostly among them; and I am sure you will thank me for transmitting you the following copy of their Creed, which, for its decency, rationality, and loyalty, will surprise as well as please you. Their constant correspondence with France has much enlightened their insularities. I am, with infinite esteem and attachment,

A. L. D. C.

The CREED of a COURTIER, April 8. 1786.

I. I believe in the infallibility of all the Ministers of State that his Majesty is pleased to chuse from time to time; however opposite their measures may be to reason and common sense, or to one another; and that the most proper measures for attaining the good of the nation are those which have the sanction of authority, as the private judgment of subjects must always yield to the will of those in office, modest silence and universal submission being the great duty of subjects.

II. I believe, that all Ministers of State are essentially and sovereignly wise; and that, in virtue of their offices, without the least regard to their natural parts, or the evidence arising from their actions, the first Commissioner of Treasury, though possessed of many lucrative offices, yet does not gain sixpence by them: That those who have always the least intelligence are best informed; and that the bad success of their operations is a convincing proof of the wisdom of their plans, and the great obligations which the nation has to them.

III. I believe, that a nobleman's signing his name four times a-year is most toilsome and laborious, occasioning great waste of time, and great detriment to his fortune; as well as inexpressible utility to the Public; and that a person who takes so much trouble to serve the nation ought to have at least 10,000 l. a-year during his life, and 4000 l. a-year for ever settled on his family: That the receipt of public money enlightens a man's understanding, renders him perfectly impartial, and gives him an exclusive privilege of judging right in all public matters, unless he should disagree with the Minister.

IV. I believe, that the moment any person adventures to differ in opinion with the Premier, he becomes foolish, factious, unreasonable, and an enemy to the nation: That he loses his official wisdom; and becomes a fomentor of rebellion; and, *vice versa*, that whenever any member of Opposition comes to agree with the Ministry, his former iniquities are all forgiven, and he is instantly transformed into a person of consummate integrity and capacity, proper to serve the nation, and to occupy with honour any office under Government, that of the King's Turn-spit not excepted.

V. I believe, that increasing the burdens and debt of the nation is doing a most substantial service to Government; and that a nation whose debts are increasing at the rate of twelve millions a-year, is in a most thriving, prosperous, and opulent situation; that the Minority have occasioned the rebellion and loss of America, by their great interest with people whom they never saw: That the Minority, in every society, have the greatest share in the conduct of business, and consequently ought to bear the blame when it is unsuccessful: That the Opposition have influenced the House of Bourbon, and retarded the arrival of the Russian fleet: That the Opposition directed every thing in which they were never consulted, and did every thing that they obliquely and uniformly opposed. (Signed),

JOHN BRUTE, AND CO.

THE EDINBURGH RACES

ARE to begin on Monday the 17th July. The particulars will be afterwards advertised.



The Treaty concluded between us and the Dutch, in 1674, having been made the ground of the proclamation published in the last Gazette, our readers will probably be glad to see some account of it. By Article the first, it is declared lawful for the subjects of either power, to fail, trade, &c. in all the kingdoms, countries, and cities, which are in peace, amity, or neutrality with the contracting powers, without being any ways hindered or molested by military forces, or ships of war.

Article the second adds, "Nor shall this freedom of commerce be infringed by occasion of any war, but shall extend to all commodities, those only comprehended under the name of contraband."

Article the Third mentions that these contraband commodities are "Only Arms, pieces of ordnance, with all implements belonging to them, fire-balls, powder, match, bullets, spikes, swords, lances, spears, halberds, guns, mortar-pieces, petards, grenades, musket-locks, bandoliers, salt-petre, muskets, musket-shot, helmets, corlets, breast-plates, coats of mail, and the like kind of armature, soldiers' horses, and all things necessary for the furniture of houses, hostlers, helms, and all other warlike instruments whatsoever."

By Article the fourth, the following merchandizes are declared not to be reckoned among prohibited goods, viz. "All kind of Cloth, and all other manufactures woven of any kind of wool, flax, silk, cotton, or any other materials, all sorts of clothing and vestments, together with materials whereof they are used to be made; gold and silver, as well coined as not coined; tin, iron, lead, copper, and coals; as also, wheat, barley, and all other kind of corn or pulse; tobacco, and all kind of spices; salted and smoked fish, salted and dried fish, butter and cheese, beer, oils, wines, sugars, and small sorts of salt; and in general, all provision which serves for the nourishment and sustenance of life; likewise, all kind of cotton, hemp, flax, and pitch; and ropes, cables, and anchors; also, masts and planks, boards and beams, of what sort of wood soever, and all other materials requisite for the building or repairing ships."

These "may be freely transported by the subjects of either power, to places in enmity with either, except only towns or places besieged, blockaded, or invested."

The other articles contain regulations for the visiting and examining the ships of the contracting powers, confiscating such contraband effects as may be found in them, and punishing offenders acting in contravention to this treaty. Under Article the Eighth is the following clause, which more particularly serves to explain the last Gazette, "And, lest any damage should by surprise be done to the one party who is in peace, when the other party shall happen to be engaged in war, it is provided and agreed, that a ship belonging to the enemies of the one party, and laden with the goods of the subjects of the other party, shall not infect, or render the said goods liable to confiscation, in case they were laden before the expiration of the terms and times hereafter mentioned, after the declaration or publication of any such war, viz. If the goods were laden in any port or place between the places or limits called the Soundings, and the Naze in Norway, within the space of six weeks after such declaration; of two months between the said place the Soundings and the city of Tangier; and of ten weeks in the Mediterranean Sea; or within the space of eight months in any other country or place of the world; so that it shall not be lawful to confiscate the goods taken or seized in any ship or vessel whatsoever of either of the contracting powers, upon that pretence, but the same shall be without delay restored to the proprietors, unless they were laden after the expiration of the said terms of time respectively; but so that it may not be lawful for them afterwards to carry to enemies' ports the said merchandizes, which are called contraband, and for the reasons aforesaid shall not be liable to confiscation."

Yesterday the Right Honourable Lord Charles Spencer, brother to the Duke of Marlborough, took the oaths before the Barons of the Exchequer at Westminster, in order to qualify him to hold the office of Treasurer to his Majesty's Chamber.

If we may believe a report, a letter was sent on Tuesday last to the King, by the Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons, containing his resignation in form, of the Chair of that House, in consequence of which Lord North is said to have offered it by a letter, on the same day to Frederick Montague, Esq; who declined it; and Charles Wolfran Cornwall, Brother-in-law to Mr Jenkinson, is now talked of as the person who is to succeed.

Mr Wedderburne, according to another report, is to be raised from the office of Attorney-General, to that of Chief Justice of the Court of Common-Pleas, with a Peerage; and afterwards to be removed, upon a vacancy, to preside in the Court of King's Bench.

The mode, or rather manner, of a Speaker's resigning, is this: He writes a letter to the King, who orders one of his servants to acquaint the House of such resignation, and to signify his commands to the House, that they would proceed to the choice of another Speaker. This was the form when the late Sir John Calt resigned; at which time Lord Barrington delivered the King's message on the 22d of January, 1770.

Yesterday some dispatches were received at the Admiralty from the Governor of Jersey, brought by a cutter arrived from thence at Portsmouth, which mentions that the Breff fleet were at single anchor in Breff-roads, but had not received falling orders.

Yesterday morning the Russian and Dutch Ministers had a conference with Lord Hillsborough, at his office in Cleveland-row. It is said, the latter holds himself in readiness, expecting to be recalled.

It is said, that as long ago as October last, the Dutch were in a negotiation with the Court of Petersburg, for entering into a treaty offensive and defensive, which is now past and signed.

Every attempt that an ambitious neighbour could make to destroy an envied power, was made by France to destroy the republic of Holland. Every exertion that could be expected from a warm and powerful neighbour, was made by England, first to establish, next to support the republic of Holland. Reduced to the lowest ebb, the Dutch held out to us, as an emblem of their wretched state, a ship without either sail or rudder, with the motto *incertum quo fata ferant*! they implored our assistance to rig her; they besought us to give them a pilot; then they intreated us to take to ourselves the command and management of her. We granted in part what they requested. We were too generous to deprive them of the command, but we enabled them to fit her out for service; we completely rigged and victualled her; we made her fight her enemies with success, and brought her safe again into port, to the amazement and astonishment of all Europe. To reward us for our generosity, the grateful Dutch, instead of giving us assistance in our distress, supply Spain (the very country that was oppressing them when we succoured them) with every species of naval stores, to help her to annoy us.—They now take to their bosom the people that left nothing unattempted to destroy them; they basely desert the nation that left nothing undone to defend them; nay, they carry their baseness so far, that they even furnish the enemies of us, their ancient friends, with the means to destroy us. After-ages will hear this with astonishment; and trust as much to Dutch gratitude, as to Gallic faith!

By the proclamation relative to the States of Holland, the Ministry have not only taken a very spirited and decisive

part, but have done it in such a manner that the States have no reason to complain. In almost every answer they have given to the memorials sent from the Court of Great Britain, they have desired to be suffered to remain a neutral power; by the proclamation of Tuesday they are so declared; and as long as they choose to violate every treaty they have entered into with this country, they have no right to be considered either as friends or allies.

They write from Copenhagen that the Danish Court had followed the example of those of Russia and Sweden, by an order issued to the Governors of their several fortresses, not to suffer hostilities to be committed by the ships carrying the flags of either of the belligerent powers within the reach of their cannon.

The last letters from Stockholm mention, that the powder mills and magazine of gunpowder in the isle of Warend, near that city, had lately been blown up by accident, and that several lives were lost by the explosion.

The two Dutch ships taken on the coast of France by the Emerald and Champion frigates, are said to have, amongst other military stores for the use of the French navy, about 200 barrels of gunpowder, and a great quantity of copper, fit for the immediate use of sheathing.

The advices received yesterday by the Lords of the Admiralty, brought by a cutter arrived at Falmouth, from a cruise off Breff, say, that the whole of the French Squadron remained moored at Breff the 11th instant; and that four cutters were left there for intelligence when they came away.

It is said that Sir Joseph Yorke is expected in town from the Hague in a few days, on very particular business, which it was not thought safe to trust to any other hands.

Yesterday morning a messenger was sent off express to Ireland, with orders for General Sir John Irvine to repair to England.

Last night fresh warrants were sent from the Admiralty office to impress men for his Majesty's sea service, in all the sea ports throughout the kingdom.

Commodore Wallingham with his fleet was driven back by bad weather. His return to port, therefore, is not imputable to the circumstance of a French fleet being in the chops of the channel, as has been reported.

A report nevertheless prevailed yesterday, that a French fleet of 12 or 14 sail of the line, destined for America, had been blown into the British Channel.

The Admiralty are determined to prevent the junction of the French and Spanish squadrons this spring at all events, and for this purpose will have 30 sail of the line at sea the first week in May; ten sail more that are to complete the Channel Squadron, are expected to join them before the expiration of that month.—*Morn. Post.*

A private letter from Spain, of a late date, mentions, that the inhabitants of that country are eager for an accommodation with Britain. The English and Irish merchants who were settled there, and were in August last ordered to remove from the sea ports 20 leagues up the country, are now permitted to return.

The grand fleet, under four Admirals, will consist of three first rates, eight second rates, three of 80 guns, fourteen of 74, four of 70, eight of 65, two of 50 guns, with a full proportion of frigates, sloops and cutters, four fire-ships, and two bomb-vessels.

The flag ships for the grand fleet will be, the Victory, Sir Charles Hardy; Britannia, Vice-Admiral Darby; Royal George, Vice-Admiral Barrington; and the Prince George, Rear-Admiral Digby.—Sir John Lockhart Ross will have the command of a separate Squadron to be employed on an expedition in Europe, during the course of the summer.

Yesterday morning a Court-Martial was held at Portsmouth, on board his Majesty's ship the Valiant, for the trial of the men belonging to the Invincible for mutiny, but was not over when the post came away.

A general talk prevails of enlarging all the King's dock yards; of these Woolwich, usually termed the mother-yard, is to be first augmented, by taking in 20 acres of ground above the yard, which the convicts are to be employed in clearing.

A large wharf, upwards of 120 feet long, is now making at the lower part of Woolwich warren next the river, for the ordnance hoys to load and unload at. This work at present forms the employment of the convicts there.

The press gangs have been very busy for some days past in looking out for seamen who had secreted themselves in different parts of the town, whom they have found out with tolerable success.

Good seamen are engaged at this time in the merchants service at 3 l. 15 s. per month, which, with a douceur by way of bounty, given in the West India Lisbon trade, makes their emoluments nearly equal to 5 l. per month.

On Thursday last died at Bath, Sir James Adolphus Oughton, Knight of the Bath, Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's forces, Commander in Chief in North-Britain, Colonel of the 31st regiment of foot, and Lieutenant-Governor of Antigua.

Last week a considerable sum of money was won by the amazing flight of a carrier pigeon, which was taken from Mr Whitehouse's, at the Seven Stars, near Tipton church, in Staffordshire, to London, and turned up in St Paul's church-yard, with a letter bearing the date of the day, hour, and minute, it took its flight, which, incredible as it may appear, returned safely to Mr Whitehouse's with the letter, as nearly as could be ascertained, in two hours. The distance is about 120 miles.

We are assured that a popular Commoner intends speedily submitting to Parliament the heads of a bill for the general improvement of the waste grounds and commons in England. Among the number of resources which this country is supposed to have in store, none is perhaps pregnant with more benefit to the State, and to individuals, than our commons, or waste land. Every man who has turned his thoughts this way, perceives the loss sustained in the neglect of so striking an object; but the brightest jewel cannot give lustre till it be polished; nor can these rude tracts of land yield their due profit to society, till they are cultivated. It is proposed that some able surveyors be employed, who shall first exactly ascertain, in every parish, where there is any considerable tract of common, what stock that common will fairly support. This done, if the proportion of common be large in proportion to the number of inhabitants, every house, from the largest mansion to the meanest cottage, that is inhabited, shall have an equal right of keep-

ing one cow, or six sheep, or any other proper flock in the like proportion. After this allotment, every estate shall have a right to stock the surplusage, in proportion to what it pays to the poor-rates; every cottager, and every proprietor of an estate, to have a right to stock his proportion, or to let it to any other person, at his option; but no person shall presume to over-stock, under such penalty as the wisdom of the Legislature shall think proper to inflict. The overseers of the poor to have a power to oblige every person interested in the common, to labour himself, or to send a labourer in his stead, four days in the year; or else pay six shillings in money for every cow, or proportional flock he has a right to keep. The money given in lieu of labour, and the personal labour of others, to be employed under proper direction, in extirpating brakes, bushes, furze, and other rubbish; in short, in doing every thing to the common which a good husbandman would do to his farm, or a gentleman to his park.

The above plan, we hear, upon a moderate calculation, will produce a very considerable revenue, and greatly tend to private emolument. The good effects of such an act must be obvious to every common understanding; as almost every common under this regulation will be as beneficial to society, as if it was inclosed, and the face of the country exceedingly improved.

Extract of a letter from St Eustatia, Feb. 14.

"Yesterday two vessels arrived here from England, with cargoes for the English inhabitants on the Island of Grenada; they had leave to clear out for this place; the cargoes will be delivered here and sent hence to Grenada in neutral bottoms, the Governor having given leave for their entry."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, April 14.

"Sir Joseph Yorke has been twice at the Court of the Stadholder since the expiration of the term given to the States General by his memorial of the 21st last. The Prince of Orange is the friend to Britain, and if he had more power than he has, he would certainly assist the English."

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, March 19, brought by the Alert cutter, arrived at Portsmouth.

"The Spaniards have 5 ships of the line, a 50 gun ship, some frigates and xebecs, opposite to us; the Alert cutter, which carries this letter, came in a few days ago; her prize, a Portuguese ship, loaded with flour for Cadiz, was taken at the mouth of the Bay. The number of troops in the camp is considerably diminished; we are told they are gone to Cadiz, and that ten ships of the line, and eight or nine thousand men, are to sail immediately on an expedition, probably to the West-Indies. Four hundred English seamen came in from Spain a few days ago, in exchange for prisoners taken by Sir George Rodney's fleet, and released soon after the fleet came here; we have still 400 Spanish prisoners, who may not be exchanged for some time, as there is a balance in our favour on the first exchange."

Extract of a letter, dated on board the Fame privateer, Capt Moore, Leghorn, March 19.

"We failed on our last cruise the 26th of August, and since that time took six small prizes, which we sent to different ports, and sold for 7000 l. We afterwards took a French brig, laden with bale goods and specie, bound from Marseilles to Cyprus, and sent her into Scaneroon, valued at 15,000 l. In our long cruise of seven months we had the good fortune not to lose one man. Our ship's crew are all in perfect health and high spirits."

Extract of a letter from Capt. Thomas Slater, of the Hawk arrived from New-York, at Oporto, dated March 28, 1780.

"In lat. 36, 00, long. 65, 00 W. on the 28th of January fell in with the Diana schooner belonging to New-York, bound under convoy with the grand expedition to Georgia; but having parted, was taken by a rebel privateer belonging to Philadelphia, and had lost her masts, bowsprit, and sails. The cargo was at least worth 25,000 l. sterling in port, being mostly fine goods. I continued by her for four days in hopes of being able to save the crew and cargo, by taking them on board my ship. The fourth day in the evening the gale abated, got the crew out, consisting of Mr Robert Halty and Mr Henderson, merchants in New-York; a woman and a child, with John Parks, commander, John Rogers, first Lieutenant, James Jenkins, surgeon, and four seamen, of the rebel privateer. Also five trunks and six small boxes of dry goods, contents unknown, which I have lodged in the customhouse here; could save no thing more, the weather being so bad."

Extract of a letter from Waterford, April 12.

"The Captain of a Portuguese vessel which arrived here yesterday from Portugal informs us, that he failed from Lisbon on the 1st inst. and that two English privateers which had been cruising off the Western Islands in company, arrived there on the 30th of last month, and brought in with them a Spanish ship, which they had taken off the above islands, said to be worth near 100,000 l. sterling; we asked him the names of the privateers, and he said that they told to him, but that he could not remember what they were."

PRICE OF STOCKS, APRIL 20.

Bank Stock, 112½ ex div.	South Sea Stock, shut.
4 per cent. con. shut. 59½ ex div.	3 per cent. Old Ann. shut.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 73 a ½	Ditto New Ann. 59½ a ½
ex div.	Ditto 1751, —
3½ per cent. 1758, 60½ a ½	India Stock, —
3 per cent. con. 60½ a ½	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. red. shut. 59½ a ½ ex div.	India Bonds, 29 prem.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, 11½ disc.
Long Ann. 16½	Lott. Tick 13 l. 10 s. 6 d. a 11 s.
— Ann. 1777, —	Subscription, 74½ a 75.
Ditto 1778, 12 3-16ths a ½	Omnium, 6½ a 7½ prem.
Long Light Ann. —	Exch. Bills, —

E D I N B U R G H.

Extract of a letter from London, April 20.

"The retreat of Sir Fletcher Norton from public life, will certainly be of no loss to the House of Commons. Though no man in England could give better advice to the House in legal disputes, yet it must be confessed, that during the time that he held the Chair, the House was suffered to run into the greatest disorder. Contrary to the established rules of Parliament, the Speaker let it grow into custom for members to speak as often as they pleased to the same question, the House not being in a Committee. Hence arose the inconvenience that the House has been subject to, of sitting till one or two o'clock in the morning, when the whole debate, carried on according to the established orders, might have been concluded by ten at night."

"Mr Cornwall, one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, who, in all probability, will be appointed successor to Sir Fletcher, is undoubtedly a good judge of order; but it certainly is not sufficient to be able to pronounce with justice and precision; a Speaker must also be willing to enforce the order that he explains. This is an essential in which Sir Fletcher Norton, with all his abilities, has been greatly deficient."



dent. Whether Mr Cornwall will keep the House more orderly or not, is as yet a problem: But certain it is, that no man in Parliament could make half so good a Speaker as Mr Frederic Montague, to whom the Chair has been offered, and by whom, unfortunately for the good of the House, it has been refused. The abilities of Mr Montague have been tried. In Committees of the whole House he has often presided, particularly in the Committee that sat last session on the American enquiry; and so much order, so much decency, so much decorum, was never before seen in the House of Commons since the days of Mr Onslow. It is therefore a pity that he did not consent to an election, in which both sides of the House would have heartily concurred. Mr Montague is a near relation of Lord North, and yet he is in opposition. But Lord North is so satisfied that it is not faction that keeps him in opposition, that he made him an offer of the Chair as soon as he heard of Sir Fletcher's resignation.

"Although it is a long time since we heard from General Clinton, yet it ought to be remembered, that it is very probable, that as soon as ever he arrived off the coast of Georgia, an embargo would be laid on all shipping in that and the neighbouring provinces; and this we may be almost certain was the case, or we should certainly have heard from thence by merchant ships, if the General did not think proper to dispatch a packet on purpose. Supposing this to be the case, the account will stand thus:

"General Clinton was, by the last account, on December 25, off Sandy Hook, with forces on board, for an expedition, supposed to the southward.

"Two days after, a storm dispersed the fleet, and a transport that got much damaged, came home to Plymouth, who had a copy of the sailing orders, by which it appeared, that the fleet was to rendezvous off Tibce, on the Georgia coast.

"So large a fleet cannot be supposed to get to Georgia, sooner than in a month, which brings General Clinton's arrival there to January 25.

"Suppose an embargo to be laid on, as was the case in the Chesapeake Bay expedition, of two months, this brings us on to March 25.

"So that we have only from the 25th of March to the present day, to have any accounts from General Clinton, to come home in.—From this state of the expedition, if we hear from General Clinton in all this month of April, it will be as soon as can reasonably be expected, when every thing is considered."

#### PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION, APRIL 20.

"This day, a general meeting of the Association was held at the Borough Hall, St Margaret's Hill. About seven o'clock the Secretary read a letter from the Right Hon. Lord George Gordon the President, signifying, that from the late close attention to Parliamentary business, his Lordship had found himself somewhat indisposed, and had therefore taken the advantage of the present short recess, to retire for a few days to his sister's seat in the country; and earnestly hoped the gentlemen at the meeting would accept that as an excuse and apology for his absence.

"Richard Carpenter Smith, Esq; was then voted to the Chair.

"A letter was read from the Protestant inhabitants of Newcastle to the Committee in London, requesting, that they would re-consider the resolution which they had made at a former meeting, to withhold the petition of the Protestants of London and Westminster, until after the petition from Newcastle, and the other petitions, were presented. This measure they considered would greatly divide their interest; and as the number and respectability of the petitioners were the most likely circumstances to insure success to the cause, they intreated the Committee to rescind their former resolution, and to come to a determination of presenting all the petitions at the same time.

"This was submitted to the consideration of the meeting, who came to the resolution of complying with the contents of the letter, and of joining their interest immediately with that of the Newcastle Association. The Secretary then informed the Committee, that the petition from Newcastle contained 7650 respectable names; and that the Protestant cause was daily gathering great strength. Several members of Parliament had promised to support the petitions; particularly Mr Alderman Bull, who expressed his astonishment, that the people of England should exert themselves on account of the bill, passed some time ago, for the toleration of Roman Catholics in *Quebec*, while they seemed almost inactive on the present occasion, when Popery was established in their own neighbourhood. He trusted, however, the people would be firm and unanimous in their endeavours to get repealed the act which was lately passed for the toleration of Roman Catholics,—an act obnoxious to liberty, as well as to religion.

"No other business of consequence came before the meeting; they, therefore, about nine o'clock, adjourned."

#### INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, April 20.

The Polly, Ellis, from Corke, to St Kitt's, was run on board, about one mile from the harbour's mouth, by the Campbell of Bristol, and sustained much damage, which obliged her to put back to Corke, to be lightened and repaired.

The Dreadnought, Long, from Liverpool to Lisbon, put into Lough Seville the 29th ult. having thrown all her guns overboard in bad weather, and was to sail again the 3d inst.

On the 11th inst. the Admiral Spry tender, commanded by Lieutenant Bunton, bound to Plymouth from Waterford, with 160 impressed men on board, was taken by the Dunkerquois, a French privateer, Capt. Vantabel Commander, and retaken by his Majesty's ship Ambuscade on the 13th, off the Land's End, N. W. 12 leagues, and brought into Plymouth with only 19 of the impressed men on board; the others, with the Lieutenant, were put on board the French privateer, who was in chase of two English vessels when she separated from the prize.

The N. Sra. De Belin, a Spanish brig, loaded with sugar, hides, cotton, and Mahogany, bound from St Jago to Cadiz, was also taken by the Ambuscade the first of April.

The Friends, Wood, from Cape Coast to the West Indies, was wrecked on Trenidada, having passed the island of Tobago in the night. The Captain, with a few of the crew and some slaves, took to the long boat, but whether saved or where gone is not known. The Mate and seven people in the small boat, are arrived at Tobago.

April 11th, at Balgrogan-house, the Countess Dowager of Rothels, Lady of the Hon. Patrick Maitland, was safely delivered of a son.

On Thursday last the 20th current, died at Physgil-house, much regretted, John Hathorn, Esq; of Over-Airis. His friends and acquaintance will please to accept this notification of his death.

Friday was lanchd from Mr Hill's dock-yard, above the Bridge, Leith, a remarkable neat vessel, named SKIRMISH, belonging to the Hon. Capt Stewart. She is to be cutter-rigged, and to carry 12 brass guns.

#### Extract of a letter from Kirkwall, Orkney, April 8.

"We are advised from Shetland, that the ship Hillston, Capt Dring, belonging to Hull, bound to the Whale-fishing in Davis's Straits, was, in the storm on the 9th ult. drove ashore on the island of Brassa, and has received so much damage that she cannot proceed on her voyage."

#### Extract of a letter from Beith, April 15,

"A few days ago the corpse of a new born infant, supposed to have lain about a fortnight, was found, buried in the heart of a tree, by some boys who were searching for birds nests.—Strict search is making for the unnatural mother, but hitherto, without effect."

#### COPY of an ACT of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of VIRGINIA, December 1779.

WHEREAS it has been represented to this General Assembly, that many persons, natives of this State, who are entitled to property therein, have, at divers periods, before, and soon after the present war between Great Britain and America, removed themselves to some parts of the British dominions, or have been induced to go thither by their husbands, parents, or guardians, be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly, That all *femes covert*, widows, and infants, natives of this State, now or lately resident in Great Britain, or other parts beyond the seas, all widows, natives of this State, or widows of natives of this State, and infants,

the issue of natives of this State, and all other persons, either natives of this State, or who were actually married to natives of this State, and *bona fide* inhabitants thereof, for at least one year, at any time within four years next before the commencement of hostilities, on the 19th of April, 1775, and who have left North America at any time before passing of the act declaring what shall be treason, and have not been guilty of any overt act injurious to the rights or liberties of America; and also all persons who have left this State in their non-age, and have, during their absence, arrived to full age, in other four years last past, and also the children of *femes covert*, natives of this State, as aforesaid, as far as relates to any property which they held in right of such *feme*, shall, and they are hereby declared to be excepted out of the said recited act, provided they have already returned, or shall return to this commonwealth, and become citizens thereof, within two years, to be computed, in case of infants, from the time they arrive to the age of twenty-one years; and, in all other cases, from the end of this present Session of Assembly; provided also, that such claim be made before the General Court, and that, when before such claim made, a sale of such estate may have been, or notice sent by the Clerk of the General Court, that no claim hath been made, that then the purchaser shall hold the estate free and exonerated from such claim; but the owner may assert his or her right to the money arising from the sale, with the same force he or she might have done to the thing itself.—So much of the before recited act, as comes within the purview of this act, shall be, and is hereby repealed.

PROFESSOR ROBISON proposes to begin a Course of EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY, on Monday the 22d of May next, at two in the afternoon. The course will continue about two months; and the subjects will be treated of in the following order:—Magnetism, Electricity, Optics, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Astronomy.—The Lectures on Magnetism, Electricity, and Optics, will be finished about the 12th of June, and will be repeated at the end of the course, in order that such as cannot attend before the 12th of June may have the opportunity of hearing a complete course.

As the course will not commence, unless a reasonable number of hearers shall offer, Gentlemen who wish to hear the Lectures, are desired to give in their names at Mr Creech's shop at the Cross.

#### L O S T,

On Saturday the 15th current, betwixt Edinburgh and Musselburgh, A SILVER WATCH, double cased, Maker's name JAS. BURNET, LONDON, with steel chain and brass key. Whoever will return the same to the Publisher, shall be handsomely rewarded.

#### ON A LATE DIVISION.

Addressed to THE MOB.

REJOICE, O MOB!—for now 'tis plain Faction's broad Face may grin again: 'Tis prov'd, by Eloquence and Satire, By Wisdom—Folly—and Ill-nature, By keen Rebukes, and threatening Cloves, By every Thing but bloody Noses,—(Which shews the candid Disposition That marks a British Opposition) I say, by these, 'tis prov'd, The Crown, Like Aaron's Rod, a Serpent grown, Would fain devour,—which surely is hard, The People, like a devil'd Gizzard; And gorge, it's Hunger to appease, The House of Peers—like Yorkshire Geese!

Ev'n *peasants* d' Heralds and the Cry, And seem their Being to deny: So that we're prompt to Macbeth's Thought—That "nothing is, but what is not."

And now see where the P—r lies, Like a lam'd Hunter, stung with Flies; Not, as erewhile, oppress'd by Sleep, But gall'd with numerous Wounds, and deep.— "Is this, says he, a just Reward, "For all the Labours I've endur'd? "For forming wholesome Laws and wife, "For raising Armies and Supplies; "For Plans of Glory oft prepar'd,— "Which Fools and Knaves too oft have marr'd: "For this, and more—what have I seen? "O Shame to Pow'r—that damn'd EIGHTEEN!"

"Yes, it is true,"—with flaming Eyes, And haughty Air, Charles F—x replies: "At length, by Dint of Lash and Sweat, "Great Opposition wins the Heat. "'Tis true, the Influence of the Crown, "And Ministry are hunted down; "And North, with all his honest Aim, "For once, like us, must bend to Shame."

Hark! in what hoarse and vulgar Sounds The News from Street to Street rebounds! Coachmen and Porters, all Amaze At the vast Change, on Linkboys gaze:— But soon their vocal Pow'rs they try, And now they're drunk and mad with Joy; Thro' Palace-Yard they send the Song The Echoes of the Bridge among, From whence to *Billinggate* it floats along!

And now, since N—h but dimly shines, Suppose his Station he declines; Say, are these Patriots ye would trust, Wiser than him—d'ye think, as just? Will they, who reprobate *Contractors*, And yet would serve a King with Factors; Who, railing 'gainst tyrannic Pow'r, Are Tyrants in Debate each Hour;— When they shall rule the State they'd fetter, D'ye think your Cafe will be the better? Will *Burgoyne* better guard your Shore, Or *Keppel* take a Spaniard more?— Will Party never raise it's Head? Will no Majorities be made? Will Harmony our Councils bless?— Or Taxes be a Shilling less?— No—for these Patriotic Menders, Like Butchers, are but mere Pretenders; They'll spoil your Cloth,—ye stupid Elves— But keep the CABBAGE to THEMSELVES. EDINBURGH GAZETTE.

#### On the CONDUCT of the POWERS of EUROPE, in the PRESENT WAR.

LIKE some rash Youth whom Wine inflames, To gain a false Renown, AMERICA, in Folly, aims To knock her Patron down.

While FRANCE, to Treach'ry ever prone, With envious Hope elate— FRANCE spurns all Interests—ev'n her own— To gratify her Hate!

And Idiot SPAIN, induc'd to stray By Councils not her own, Is led to lose, like Dupes at Play, Her Gold, and her Renown.

HOLLAND—(what Madman ever yet Dependence plac'd upon her!) Refuses Payment of her Debt— Because a Debt of Honour.

But, worst of all, while midst Alarms, BRITAIN her Foes defies, RUSSIA, who should assist her Arms, Prohibits her ALLIES.

So have I seen a Youth, beset By Numbers in a Fray, Maintain his Ground with noble Heat, And keep them all at Bay.

When lo, some lurking scoundrel Band, By selfish Motives led, Have interfer'd,—and held his Hand, While Cowards broke his Head. EDINBURGH GAZETTE.

#### Leito Shipping.

ARRIVED.			
Ships.	Belonging to.	Masters.	Where.
E. Dunmore,	Glasgow,	Bain,	Glasgow.
Two Friends,	Lee,	Potter,	Lee.
Isabel,	Limekilns,	Lawrence,	Charlestown.
Anne,	Hartlepool,	Robertson,	Hartlepool.
Expedition,	Dunbar,	Goodman,	Dunbar.
And some vessels with coals.			
SAILED.			
Ships.	Belonging to.	Masters.	For.
Hoop,	Rotterdam,	Bermer,	Rotterdam.
		Wind, E.	

This day is published, (In One Volume 8vo. price 1s. 3d. in boards, or 6s. bound),

BY JOHN BELL,

S E R M O N S,

BY ALEXANDER GERARD, D. D.

Professor of Divinity in King's College, Aberdeen, and one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary in Scotland.

Where may be had, just published,

DR STUART'S HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION OF RELIGION IN SCOTLAND.

One Volume 4to. price 10s. 6d. boards.

#### MONEY FOUND.

THERE was FOUND on the High Street last week, a small sum of Money. The person who lost it, upon proving the property, paying the expence of this advertisement, and a gratuity to the finder, may have it returned, by applying to the Publisher.

#### NEWCASTLE BANK-NOTES.

ON Saturday the 1st of April current, a letter from the Tyne Bank of Newcastle, to Ralph Forster, Esq; of Berwick, was put into the General Post Office at Edinburgh, in which was inclosed Sixty L. 5 Notes of the Tyne Bank, but which letter never came to his hand.

The notes missing were advertised, and in consequence thereof, three of them have been stop'd. Between Saturday night the 21d, and Monday morning the 24th current, the remaining fifty-seven were wrapped up in a blank cover, addressed to Sir William Forbes, and put into the General Post Office.

One of the notes stop'd was No. O. 253, which note was, on Tuesday the 4th April current, presented at the shop of Mess. Armour and Hamilton, Lockenbooths, Edinburgh, by a girl, apparently about 12 or 14 years of age, rather fat, plainly dressed in a black silk cloak and bonnet, with a stuff gown. She bought of Mr John Armour 34 yards of linen, at 2s. 10d. per yard; changed with him the above Newcastle Tyne Bank-Note of L. 5, in order to pay the same.

If the said girl will call at the house of Sir William Forbes, James Hunter, and Company, and inform them from whom she received the above Five-pound Note, she shall receive Two Guineas of reward. And if she, or any other person, can give information by whom the said letter and bank-notes were taken away, so as that the person or persons guilty may be convicted thereof, the person giving such information shall receive from the said Sir William Forbes and Company a reward of TWENTY GUINEAS, and shall be safe from any bad consequences to themselves from the discovery.

#### SOLICITORS at LAW.

A General Meeting of the SOCIETY of SOLICITORS at LAW is to be held at their Hall upon Friday next, being the 28th instant, at two o'clock afternoon; when all the members are required to attend, under the usual penalty.

By order of the President,

EDINBURGH,

Solicitors Hall, April 24. 1780.

JAMES LYON, Officer.

To continue only till Friday the 28th instant,

AND POSITIVELY NO LONGER,

#### STEPHENSON'S EAST INDIA REPOSITORY,

JACK'S CLOSE, nearly opposite to St John's Street, Canongate. THE Proprietors humbly beg leave to return their most respectful thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, &c. of Scotland, for the many favours received. They are now obliged to leave this city, from an invitation to a neighbouring town; and would wish, before they depart, that those who have favoured them with their countenance would embrace the present opportunity of being completely served, to their satisfaction, with the most beautiful assortment of articles ever exposed to sale in this country, and at prices lower than they ever will or can be expected at. Indeed, for beauty and elegance, for quality and cheapness, they are equal to any of the kind ever offered to sale in any town in Britain; viz.

A Fresh Assortment of India Muffins, all breadths and prices; Gentlemen's fine Muslin Cravats and Ruffles; Ladies fine worked Aprons, Ruffles, and Handkerchiefs, all breadths and prices; and a most beautiful assortment of Ladies spangled Shoes; a large assortment of rich Gold and Silver Embroidered and Tambour Silks and Satins; corded Black Tabby, with coloured ditto; a large assortment of Gingham; sprigged, striped, checked, corded, book, and jaconet Muffins; the very best black Silk Groggins; double Silk Taffetas, plain, shaded, and striped; variety of Chintz and Shawl Handkerchiefs; fine sprigged Satin-striped Gingham and Cherrydresses; for night-gowns; the very best figured Barcelona Pieces for winter-gowns, &c. &c.

With a number of other articles, too numerous for a news-paper advertisement, but more fully expell'd in hand-bills to be had at the place of sale.

Time of sale, from ten o'clock forenoon till six evening.

#### INTIMATION to CREDITORS.

EDWARD YOUNG writer in Edinburgh, Trustee for the Creditors of THOMAS TURNBULL late Merchant in Edinburgh, having resolved to make a dividend of the funds already collected against the 1st day of June next, such of Mr Turnbull's creditors as have not given in notes of their debts to the trustee, are requested to lodge the same betwixt and the above period, otherwise they will be cut off from any share in the dividend then to be made.



## DESERTED,

Upon Sunday the 23d current, from a recruiting party of Col. Fullerton's Regiment at Edinburgh,

**THOMAS REILLY**, born in the parish of Thomas, in the county of Lanark, by trade a hatter, aged 26 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, brown complexion, brown hair, gray eyes; had on when he deserted a brown coat and waistcoat, buckskin breeches, with a cocked hat.

**JOHN ADAMS**, born in the parish of West Kilbride, in the county of Ayr, by trade a carpenter, aged 35 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, ruddy complexion, black hair, blue eyes; had on when he deserted a blue coat with clear metal buttons, brown waistcoat, and white Corduroy breeches, with a cocked hat.

**JOHN HARTLEY**, born in the parish of Whitechappel, in the county of Middlesex, by trade a travelling merchant, aged 29 years, 5 feet 4 inches high, fair complexion, fair hair, gray eyes; had on when he deserted a pea-green coat and waistcoat, buckskin breeches, a brown great coat with a red velvet neck, and a slouched hat.

It is entreated that all officers of the law will be assisting in apprehending the above three deserters. Whoever apprehends the said deserters, and lodges them in any goal in Scotland, will receive One Guinea for each, above Government allowance, by applying to Thomas Smith writer, at Mr Charles Brown's, Argyle's Square, Edinburgh.

**TO BE SOLD** by public roup, in the Grass-market, upon Wednesday afternoon, the 3d May next,

**A beautiful Bay STALLION** called *Farmer*, 13½ hands high, strong, well proportioned, and marked. He has covered for several seasons past in the west; and has been very lucky in a stock extremely well adapted to every kind of draught.

He will be shown in the Grass-market on Wednesday the 26th current, and thereafter till sale at George Warden's, stables.

**TO BE SOLD**,  
**A neat light POST-CHAISE**, with plate glass, and japanned leather, all in good order; and harness for a pair of horses.

To be seen at Alexander Crichton's coach-yard in Canongate.

## ALTERED ROUNP OF TOLLS,

From MONDAY, May 1. to SATURDAY, 29th April current.

**A** General Meeting of Trustees, for putting in execution the Turnpike Acts in the shire of Edinburgh, to be held in the Inner Session-house there, upon the 29th day of April current, is to be SET by public roup, jointly, for one year from and after the 14th of that month, The TOLLS payable at the Toll-bars at Tynecastle Braehead and Tynecastle Braefoot; as also, the TOLLS payable at Graigmill, in the Statedale district, and at Combfoot, in the Calder district, will be SET for one year, from and after the 14th of August next: And, at a meeting to be held in the house of Thomas Davidson innkeeper in West-Edinburgh, on the 6th of May, between the hours of twelve and one mid-day, will be SET, the TOLLS payable at the Toll-bar there.

The articles of this last to be seen in the hands of William Young, clerk to that district; and the articles of all the others to be seen with George Zeigler, at the Sheriff-clerk's office, Edinburgh.

## HOUSES IN CANONGATE AND COVENANT CLOSE

**TO BE SOLD**, by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 26th of April 1780, at four o'clock afternoon,

**LOT I.** That TENEMENT of HOUSES belonging to Major Macdonald, lying on the north side of the Canongate, a little above the Tolbooth, consisting of two high dwelling-houses, one of three rooms and a kitchen, and the other of a room, kitchen, and small fore-shop. On the first floor, a large dining-room, three bed rooms, servants rooms and Closets; and on the second floor, a large dining-room, four bed-rooms, a bed-closet, servants rooms, closets, &c. These two lodgings have cellars belonging to them.

**LOT II.** That TENEMENT of HOUSES also belonging to Major Macdonald, lying on the south side of the Canongate, immediately opposite to the Church, consisting of a high dwelling-house and cellar. On the first floor, three small apartments and a fore-shop; and, on the second floor, a kitchen, three rooms, servants room, and closets.

**LOT III.** A COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, being the top storey of that large tenement of houses in the Covenant Close, consisting of five rooms, and a kitchen, several garret rooms, and other conveniences, very well aired and lighted, and the entry to it by an exceeding good scale stair.

**N. B.** This last mentioned lodging is presently to LET. The different progress of writs, and articles of roup to be seen in the hands of Ralph Bowie writer in Edinburgh; to whom any person inclining to make a private bargain may apply betwixt and the day of roup.

## SALE OF TOBACCO.

To be sold by Public Auction, at Lawson's Coffeehouse, Leith, upon the 25th of April current, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock,

**FIFTY** Hogheads TOBACCO of excellent quality, being part of the Cargo of the ship *Tartar*, prize to the Revolution privateer, Captain John Poling. Also, upon the same day will be sold, The ship *TARTAR*, as the now lies in the harbour of Leith, burden about 300 tons, British built, and fitted, mounting 16 nine pounders, with all her furniture and appurtenances. At same time will also be sold, A few Hogheads and Barrel STAVES.

Samples of the Tobacco, shipping-hooks, inventory of the ship, and articles of roup, to be shown by Mr Thomas Clark, at Mess. Allan and Stewart's warehouse, Leith, and Mess. Martin and Kerr, merchants there. Stripping-book, inventory of the ship, and articles of roup, to be seen at the office of Mr James Hamilton, sen. insurance-broker, Glasgow.

## STORE FARM TO LET.

**TO BE LET**, and entered to at Whitunday next, The Farm of EARLSHAUGH, lying in the parish of Tweedmouth, and county of Tweeddale. There is a proper Stock of Sheep, mostly bred upon the ground, which a tenant may have along with the farm.

For particulars, apply to Thomas Tweedie, Esq; of Oliver, or to James Loch writer to the signet, in Paterson's Court.

Not to be repeated.

## SALE of LANDS in the Carle of Gourie.

**TO BE SOLD** by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 12th day of July next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

**THE** Lands and Estate of PITFOUR, comprehending the lands of Pitfour, Carnegy, and Dumgreen, with the patronage of the kirk of St Madoes, and very extensive and valuable Salmon-fishings in the river Tay, lying in the parish of St Madoes and shire of Perth. The grounds are of the very best quality, pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Tay, within five miles of Perth, are all let to substantial tenants, at easy rents; the free yearly income of the lands is about 620 l. The fishings are let in a seven years lease, to substantial merchants in Perth, at the yearly rent of 250 l. which rent they gave in a lease for seven years lately expired, and now renewed for other seven years to the former tacksmen. The lands afford a freehold qualification in the county of Perth; and there is a considerable quantity of fine timber on the estate, besides a wood of large extent, a valuable orchard and pigeon-house.

The title deeds, which are clear, the tacks of the farms, articles of sale, and a plan of the estate, may be seen in the hands of William Leslie writer to the signet, to whom any person inclining to purchase by private bargain may apply.

At Borrowstounness for Rotterdam directly,

**The VROW MARTHA, Jean Sievert**

Master, will be clear to take in goods by the 29th April current, and to fail the 1st of May.

James and Andrew Todd in Borrowstounness may be corresponded with about freight or passage.

**EDINBURGH:** Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and sold at his Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.—The price, as follows, viz. 46 s. 6 d. per annum, when sent by post; 40 s. 6 d. when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37 s. 6 d. when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3 d.

**TO BE LET** for one or more years from Whitunday next, **THE HOUSE, Offices, Garden, and Inclosure**, at the back of the Meadow, being the second entry to the east of the middle Walk, presently possessed by Lord Auchinleck. To be seen on Tuesdays and Fridays, between twelve and two o'clock.

For further particulars, apply to Colquhoun Grant writer to the signet.

## HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

**TO BE SOLD**, by roup, at the House of Inchmartin, in the Carle of Gowrie, upon Monday the 15th day of May next, the Whole Household Furniture which belonged to the deceased Archibald Ogilvy of Inchmartin, Esq; consisting of Beds, Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Drawers, Mirrors, Tea and Table China, Feather Beds, Blankets, Bed and Table Linen, Kitchen Furniture, and variety of other Furniture; Guns, Swords, Pistols, &c. best kinds; a neat Four-wheeled Chaise, Harness, &c. The roup to begin at ten o'clock, and continue till the whole is sold off. Inventories of the furniture will be seen in the hands of John Robertson writer in Edinburgh, and the furniture will be shown by the servants in the house.

At the same time, the House and Office-houses of Inchmartin will be SET. For particulars apply to Mr Robertson.

## IN FOUR DAYS.

**THE EDINBURGH AND LONDON DILLIGENCE**, By way of Kelfo, Newcastle, and York, (Removed from Mr FARLANE'S)

**SETS** out from JOHN DUMRECK'S, Stables (late Mr Boyd's house), at the head of Canongate, Edinburgh, at two o'clock in the morning, and from the CASTLE INN, Wood-freet, London, every day, (Sundays excepted); each passenger to pay as below, and he allowed one stone of luggage; all above to pay sixpence halfpenny per pound weight: have proper conveniences for luggage, parcels, &c. which will be delivered on arrival. The proprietors will not be accountable for cash, jewels, or plate, without it be entered as such, and paid for accordingly.

From Edinburgh to Newcastle,	-	-	-	L. 1 14 0
From Newcastle to York,	-	-	-	1 1 0
From York to London,	-	-	-	2 2 0
				L. 4 27 0

## THE EDINBURGH AND LONDON DILLIGENCE,

By Berwick upon Tweed, Newcastle, and York,

And from LONDON to EDINBURGH by the same Road, SETS out every morning, at six o'clock precisely, (Sundays excepted) from Dun-an-M'Farlane's, foot of the Pleasance, Edinburgh; Mr Redpath's, the Red Lion, Berwick upon Tweed; Mr Robinson's, the Crown and Thistle, Great-market, Newcastle; Mr Jackson's, the George Inn, York; and Mr Mountoun's, the Cross Keys, Wood-freet, London: Carries three inside passengers, each to pay as under:

From Edinburgh to Newcastle,	-	-	-	L. 1 14 0
From Newcastle to York,	-	-	-	1 1 0
And from York to London,	-	-	-	2 2 0
				L. 4 27 0

Passengers taken up on the road from Edinburgh to Newcastle to pay 3½ d. per mile; from Newcastle to London 3 d. per mile. To be allowed 14 lb. of luggage; and all above to pay, from Edinburgh to Newcastle 2 d. per lb. from Newcastle to York 1½ d. per lb. and from York to London 3 d. per lb.

The proprietors not to be accountable for any thing above the value of 5 l. unless the value thereof be specified, and paid for at the time of delivery.

Also, a NEW DILLIGENCE from Edinburgh to Glasgow by Kirkcaldie, Linlithgow, Falkirk, Kilsyth, and Kirkintilloch, and from Glasgow to Edinburgh by the same road, sets out every day at eight o'clock in the morning (Sunday excepted) from Duncan M'Farlane's, White Hart Inn, foot of the Pleasance, Edinburgh; and from Patrick Heron's, at the Black Bull Inn, Glasgow; each passenger to pay 12 s.

As the above are quite new undertakings, and will give the public an easy and convenient opportunity of passing through a number of trading towns, to which at present there is no passage of this kind, the proprietors humbly hope for the favour and encouragement of the public, which will be gratefully received, and no endeavours spared for good accommodation on their part.

## SALE of HOUSES in ALLOA.

**UPON** Thursday the eleventh day of May next, the following subjects which belonged to the partnership of Haig, Deas, and Company merchants in Alloa, and to Mess. John Haig and James Alexander, two of the partners in that copartnership, are to be sold by public roup, in the house of Mrs Haig vintner in Alloa, in the following Lots, viz:

**LOT I.** To consist of all and whole these Warehouses on the shore of Alloa, and Dwelling-house contiguous thereto, which belonged to Haig, Deas, and Company. These ware-houses, from their vicinity to the shore, are most advantageously situated for trade, particularly for the timber and iron trade, and have very commodious and large cellars for receiving in dry goods; and the Dwelling-house, which is presently possessed by Mrs Younger, is very conveniently situated for a tavern, and has been used and frequented as such for many years past. It is proposed to divide the ware-houses into separate lots, for the accommodation of purchasers, if desired.

**LOT II.** To consist of all and whole that Tenement of Houses, high and high, with the shop, cellar, and offices lying on the east side of John's Street in Alloa, and presently possessed by the said Mr John Haig. This subject contains, in the first or lower storey, a good kitchen, parlour, large shop and cellar, with a good brew-house, stable, and byre at the back thereof: And on the second floor, a large dining-room, drawing-room, and four bed-rooms with closets. The third storey consists of two good bed-rooms, besides a large garret, partly fitted up into convenient bed-rooms.

**LOT III.** Consists of All and Whole that Large and Commodious Tenement of Houses, with offices at the back thereof, and large garden lying on the west side of John's Street in Alloa, and presently possessed by the said Mr James Alexander. The dwelling-house contains, on the first or lower storey, a large parlour, with dark and light closets, a small parlour, a kitchen and pantry, and other conveniences. On the second floor, a large well-finished drawing-room and bed-room, with a dressing-room and closets. And in the third or upper storey, four bed-rooms with fire-places and closets. The house is in excellent condition, and all the rooms well finished, and in good order, as are the brew-house, cellars, and offices, and the garden is sufficiently inclosed with stone and brick walls covered with fruit trees of the best kinds, which are now begun to bear fruit plentifully.

The roup of these subjects will begin by eleven o'clock forenoon. And the articles and conditions of roup, and progress of writs will be seen in the hands of John Jamieson Sheriff-clerk of Clackmannan.

## SALE of LANDS in Kinross-shire.

Upon Thursday the 18th day of May next, there is to be sold by public roup, in the house of ———— Beveridge, vintner in Kinross,

**ALL** and Whole That QUARTER, or FOURTH PART, of the Town and Lands of DALQUIECH, with the tithes great and small, and whole pertinents which lately pertained to William Deas, senior, deceased, lying within the parish of Orwell and shire of Kinross. The lands at present pay about 20 l. Sterling of free rent yearly, exclusive of cess, feu-duties, and public burdens: But, being out of lease at present, a very considerable rise of rent may be depended on; as the rent has not been raised these many years. They are situated in a pleasant and fertile country, within two miles of the town of Kinross, and capable of great improvements, particularly by inclosing. The roup will begin by twelve o'clock noon; and the conditions of roup and progress of writs will be seen in the hands of John Jamieson, Sheriff-clerk of Clackmannan. Intending purchasers will be shown the lands by John Marshall the tenant, any time betwixt and the day appointed for the roup of the same.

**TO BE SOLD**, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, on Thursday the fourth day of May 1780, between the hours of five and seven afternoon,

**The LANDS and MILL** after-mentioned, lying in the parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, in the Lots following:

- I. Part of the Lands of UPPER CULFAD, as presently possessed by John Carruthers, at the yearly rent of L. 35 17 10
- II. NETHER CULFAD, as possessed by John Macgeorge, at the yearly rent of 11 0 0
- III. That Part of the Lands of KNOCKWALLOCH, possessed by Thomas and John Macfaydens, at the yearly rent of 18 10 0
- IV. The MILL of the Barony of LOCHPATRICK, with the affricted miltures and sequels of the said barony, together with four inclosures of land lying next to the said mill, the rights of salmon fishing on the river Urr, with a piece of ground lying round the said mill, possessed by Thomas Dinwoodie, at the yearly rent of 32 0 0

The above Lands and Mill are pre-emptorily to be sold; and, on that account, will be exposed at a very low upset price.

The progress of writs, articles of sale, and rental are to be seen in the hands of George Home writer to the signet; to whom, or to Commissary Goldie, Dumfries, any person intending to purchase may apply for further particulars.

**SALE of a HOUSE and GRASS PARKS** in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh.

**TO BE SOLD** by public roup on Wednesday the 26th of April current, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon, within the British coffeehouse in Edinburgh, TWO GRASS PARKS or INCLOSURES of the Lands of St LEONARDS, consisting of 27 acres or thereby, with the tithes thereof, lying on the east side of the road to Dalkeith, at the Gibbet toll-bar, and within a mile of the town of Edinburgh.

ALSO, A genteel commodious HOUSE of three floors, lately built on the south-west of one of the said parks, in a small inclosure of about an acre of ground, partly laid out as a garden, having a well of good water, and other conveniences without doors.

The above parks are in fine old grass, and have not been in tillage for upwards of forty years. They are presently under lease for two years after Candlemas next, at a rent of 140 l. Sterling; besides 2 l. 5 s. 3 d. 6-12ths Sterling of feu-duty payable for two small fees. The deduction of feu-duty, minister's stipend, and school salary, amounts to 2 l. 1 s. 3 d. 4-12ths. The situation of the ground and house is beautiful with fine views. The rent may be greatly improved by granting fees for building along the side of the turnpike road, as well as upon both sides of the new road, lately made from the turnpike road to the King's Park. For the encouragement of purchasers, the upset prices shall be low; and if purchasers incline, the house, office-houses, and garden, shall be sold separately, to be holden of the purchaser of the parks for payment of a small feu-duty, and doubling the same at the entry of every heir or singular successor. The fees in the West Church belonging to the said subjects, will go to the purchasers.

The house will be shown every lawful day by James Bishop keeper of the Gibbet toll-bar, who keeps the keys; and the purchaser may enter to possession of it, with the garden, immediately after the roup.

For further particulars, apply to Mr David Ruskil accountant in Edinburgh, or to Colquhoun Grant writer to the signet, who will show the title-deeds which are clear, and the articles of sale; and to either of whom application may be made for a private bargain, any time before the day of roup.

**N. B.** If the House, Offices, and Garden are not sold, they will be LET, upon reasonable terms.

## HOUSE and PARKS in EAST-LOTHIAN to LET.

**TO BE LET**, and entered to immediately, The

House of HERDMANSTOUN, with the Offices, Pigeon-house, Gardens, and Parks, lying in the parish of Salton, and county of East-Lothian. The premises are pleasantly situated on the Banks of the river Tyne, and lye within three measured miles of the town of Haddington, and fourteen of Edinburgh.

There is made in the grounds, which may be wrought to great advantage, and which will be let, either by itself, or along with the above subjects.

The premises will be shown by David Pringle gardener at Herdmanstoun; and any person who inclines to take the same, may apply to James Walker writer to the signet.

## SALE OF LANDS IN EAST-LOTHIAN.

**TO BE SOLD** by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 5th day of July next, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

**THE** Lands and Estate of St GERMAINS,

comprehending the lands of St Germain's, Chesterhall, and Green-dikes, lying within the parishes of Tranent and Gladsmuir, confabulary of Haddington, and shire of Edinburgh. The estate consists of full 400 acres of exceeding good arable land, all inclosed and subdivided, partly with stone-wall, and partly with hedge and ditch; and there is a field of coal in the ground of three farms, which may be wrought to great advantage. The lands are pleasantly situated in a fine country, eleven miles east of Edinburgh, five from Haddington, and two from Prestonpans, command a fine prospect of the Frith and opposite coast of Fife, and are in the near neighbourhood of plenty of lime. A considerable part were in the proprietor's natural possession, in high cultivation, and may be entered to immediately after the sale; the rest are let to substantial tenants. Putting a moderate value on the grounds in the proprietor's possession, the free yearly rent amounts to about L. 380 Sterling; and the lands afford a freehold qualification in the county of Haddington.

There is an exceeding good substantial mansion-house on the estate, lately repaired, which may accommodate a large family, and suitable offices, all in good repair; a remarkable good garden of two acres, with walls stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds, and a hot-house. There is also a pigeon-house, porter's lodge, &c.

The place is in complete order, and done up with with great taste.

The title-deeds, articles of sale, a plan and measurement of the lands, may be seen in the hands of William Ramsay clerk to the signet; to whom any person inclining to purchase by private bargain may apply.

A very Remarkable Instance of Efficacy in the

## BEAUME DE VIE.

**MRS SARAH WOOD**, of Wanstead, Essex, having many years laboured under a complication of disorders, from a debilitated habit, attended with ulcers in her legs, and deemed incurable by the hospital surgeons, had recourse to a Lady in that neighbourhood, who had relieved many a poor object by gratuitously dispensing this medicine. The poor woman, finding it agree with her constitution, persevered in the use of it; the consequence of which was so important as to correct the vitiated habit of body to so great a degree, that the ulcers healed, and her health is perfectly restored.

Altho' the proprietors have a mean opinion of ostentatious and mercenary publications, they have in this instance, deviated from their general rule, as the knowledge of such a cure may be of more than common utility.

To prevent the pernicious consequences of a spurious sort being obtruded on the Public, the bottles are each signed as under, the counterfeiting of which being felony, will be prosecuted accordingly.

W. NICOLL,

(Vender.)

T. BECKET,

(A Proprietor.)

The Beaume de Vie is sold by W. Nicoll, No. 51, St Paul's Church-yard; T. Becket, Adelphi; T. Durham, Charing-cross; W. Davis, Piccadilly; W. Flexney, Holburn; Richardson and Co. Corn-hill; at 3 s. per bottle, with directions.—The Beaume is also appointed to be sold by Messrs HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. and Mrs Yair, at Edinburgh; Mr Leslie at Aberdeen; Mr Nicoll at Dundee; Mr Morison at Perth; Mr Gore and Mr Williamson at Liverpool; Mr Slack, and Mr Saint and Co. at Newcastle; Mr Etherington and Mr Telfman at York; Mess. Ware and Son at Whitehaven; and Mr Potts at Dublin.